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APPLICATION NO.	F	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/074,422	02/12/2002		Min-Goo Kim	678-806(P10161)	6996	
28249	7590	01/31/2005		EXAMINER		
DILWORTH & BARRESE, LLP 333 EARLE OVINGTON BLVD.				TORRES, JOSEPH D		
UNIONDALE, NY 11553				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
				2133	2133	
				DATE MAIL ED: 01/21/2005		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Astion Communication	10/074,422	KIM ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Joseph D. Torres	2133				
The MAILING DATE of this communication a Period for Reply	ppears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REF THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a r  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perions  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by stated than the period for reply will be per	N. 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be to eply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from tute, cause the application to become ABANDON	imely filed  ys will be considered timely.  In the mailing date of this communication.  ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17	December 2004.					
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
3) Since this application is in condition for allow						
closed in accordance with the practice unde	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims						
4) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-8 and 14-16 is/are 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) 9-13 and 17-21 is/are rejected. 7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	re withdrawn from consideration.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examination The drawing(s) filed on 12 February 2002 is Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct The oath or declaration is objected to by the	are: a) $\square$ accepted or b) $\boxtimes$ objectine drawing(s) be held in abeyance. So ection is required if the drawing(s) is o	ee 37 CFR 1.85(a). bjected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for forei a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority docume 2. Certified copies of the priority docume 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority docume application from the International Bure * See the attached detailed Office action for a li	ents have been received. ents have been received in Applica riority documents have been receive eau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	tion No ved in this National Stage				
Attachment(s)						
1) X Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) 🔲 Interview Summar	v (PTO-413)				
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/t Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/12/02,5/5/03.	Paper No(s)/Mail [					

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### **DETAILED ACTION**

## Election/Restrictions

1. Applicant's election without traverse of Group II, i.e., Claims 9-13 and 17-21, in the reply filed on 10/12/2004 is acknowledged.

Claims 1-8 and 14-16 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to nonelected inventions, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Election was made **without** traverse in the reply filed on 10/12/2004.

## Information Disclosure Statement

2. The foreign French patent in the information disclosure statement filed 05/05/2003 fails to comply with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97, 1.98 and MPEP § 609 because no English translation of at least the abstract was provided. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered as to the merits. Applicant is advised that the date of any re-submission of any item of information contained in this information disclosure statement or the submission of any missing element(s) will be the date of submission for purposes of determining compliance with the requirements based on the time of filing the statement, including all certification requirements for statements under 37 CFR 1.97(e). See MPEP § 609

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## Drawings

3. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference character(s) not mentioned in the description: '301', '302', '303', '304', '305', "306, '313', '314', '316', '323', '324', '326', '333', '334', '343' and '344'. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d), or amendment to the specification to add the reference character(s) in the description in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(b) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

## Specification

4. A definition of "complementary code" critical or essential to the practice of the invention, but not included in the claim(s) is not enabled by the disclosure. A definition of a "perfect complementary code" critical or essential to the practice of the invention, but not included in the claim(s) is not enabled by the disclosure. A definition of "Quasi-Complementary Turbo Code (QCTC)" critical or essential to the practice of the invention, but not included in the claim(s) is not enabled by the disclosure. See *In re* 

Mayhew, 527 F.2d 1229, 188 USPQ 356 (CCPA 1976). On page 5, lines 19-23, a "Quasi-Complementary Turbo Code" is defined in terms of a "complementary code" and a "perfect complementary code" which are not defined in the specification.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

5. Claims 9-13 and 17-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as based on a disclosure which is not enabling. A definition of "complementary code" critical or essential to the practice of the invention, but not included in the claim(s) is not enabled by the disclosure. A definition of a "perfect complementary code" critical or essential to the practice of the invention, but not included in the claim(s) is not enabled by the disclosure. A definition of "Quasi-Complementary Turbo Code (QCTC)" critical or essential to the practice of the invention, but not included in the claim(s) is not enabled by the disclosure. See *In re Mayhew*, 527 F.2d 1229, 188 USPQ 356 (CCPA 1976). On page 5, lines 19-23, a "Quasi-Complementary Turbo Code" is defined in terms of a "complementary code" and a "perfect complementary code" which are not defined in the specification.

Claims 10 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as based on a disclosure which is not enabling. A definition for "PBRO (Partial Bit Reversal Order)

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interleaving" critical or essential to the practice of the invention, but not included in the claim(s) is not enabled by the disclosure. See *In re Mayhew*, 527 F.2d 1229, 188 USPQ 356 (CCPA 1976). Nowhere, in the specification, does the Applicant define "PBRO (Partial Bit Reversal Order) interleaving".

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

6. Claims 9-13 and 17-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being incomplete for omitting essential structural cooperative relationships of elements, such omission amounting to a gap between the necessary structural connections. See MPEP § 2172.01.

Claim 9 recites, "a QCTC generator for generating a sub-code of a QCTC". The omitted structural cooperative relationships are: the relationship between "a QCTC generator" and "a QCTC". The omitted structural cooperative relationships are: the relationship between "a sub-code of a QCTC" and "a QCTC".

Claim 17 recites, "generating a sub-code of a QCTC". The omitted structural cooperative relationships are: the relationship between "a sub-code of a QCTC" and "a QCTC".

Claim 12 recites, "a symbol repeater for repeating the serially concatenated symbol sequence". The omitted structural cooperative relationships are: the relationship between the "symbol repeater" and the "QCTC generator".

Claims 12 and 20 recite, "repeating the serially concatenated symbol sequence". The omitted structural cooperative relationships are: the relationship between the repeated "serially concatenated symbol sequence" and the recursively selected "serially concatenated symbol sequence".

Claim 13 recites, "a symbol selector for generating the sub-code by selecting the predetermined number of symbols from the serially concatenated symbol sequence at the given starting position according to the given code rate". The omitted structural cooperative relationships are: the relationship between the "symbol selector" and the "QCTC generator".

Claims 9-13 and 17-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 9 and 17 recite, "recursively selecting a predetermined number of symbols from the serially concatenated symbol sequence <u>at a given starting position</u> according to the code rate" [Emphasis Added]. In particular it is not clear how "a given starting position" relates to the "serially concatenated symbol sequence" in such a manner that a predetermined number of symbols can be recursively selected from a "serially concatenated symbol sequence <u>at a given starting position</u>" [Emphasis Added] since a starting position is generally only one symbol; hence the serially concatenated symbol sequence comprising the "given starting position" only comprises one symbol, not a

"predetermined number of symbols". In addition, it is not clear what "according to the code rate" refers to since all error correction codes have a code rate.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.
- 7. Claims 9-12 and 17-20 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipate by Tong; Wen et al. (US 6744744 B1, hereafter referred to as Tong).

35 U.S.C. 102(e) rejection of claims 9, 10, 17 and 18.

Tong teaches a turbo encoder having a plurality of constituent encoders, for generating an information symbol sequence and a plurality of parity symbol sequences by encoding the information symbol sequence, each constituent encoder for generating at least one parity symbol sequence corresponding to at least one parity symbol sequence from another constituent encoder (Turbo Coder 90 9in Figure 5 of Tong has a plurality of constituent encoders, for generating an information symbol sequence S and a plurality of parity symbol sequences, P1 and P2, by encoding the information symbol sequence, each constituent encoder for generating at least one parity symbol sequence

corresponding to at least one parity symbol sequence from another constituent encoder); an interleaver for individually interleaving the information symbol sequence and the parity symbol sequences (Interleaver 93 in Figure 5 of Tong teaches individually interleaving the information symbol sequence and the parity symbol sequences); a multiplexer for generating a new parity symbol sequence by multiplexing the interleaved symbols of the corresponding parity symbol sequences; a symbol concatenator for serially concatenating the interleaved information symbol sequence and the new parity symbol sequence (Selector 97 in Figure 5 of Tong is a multiplexer and symbol concatenator for generating a new parity symbol sequence by multiplexing the interleaved symbols of the corresponding parity symbol sequences and producing a serially concatenated output; Note: col. 10, lines 50-51 in tong explicitly teach that puncturing can be applied as taught in the previous text of the specification and col. 5. lines 30-36 of Tong teach that puncturing is optional so that in the case of no puncturing, channel interleaved parity is submitted directly to multiplexer and symbol concatenator Selector 97 in Figure 5; Since the puncturer 95 is adaptive and capable of being disabled, the device of Figure 5 is inherently capable of use without puncturing: See, e.g., In re Schreiber, 128 F.3d 1473, 1477, 44 USPQ2d 1429, 1431 (Fed. Cir. 1997) and In re Swinehart, 439 F.2d 210, 212-13, 169 USPQ 226, 228-29 (CCPA 1971). ); and a QCTC generator for generating a sub-code of a QCTC with a given code rate by recursively selecting a predetermined number of symbols from the serially concatenated symbol sequence at a given starting position according to the code rate (Note: the Merriam-Webster Collegiate Dictionary defines recursively as relating to a

procedure that can be carried out indefinitely and repeating is a process for selecting symbols for repetition that can be carried out indefinitely; hence the repetition generator 96 in figure 5 of tong is a QCTC generator for generating a sub-code of a QCTC with a given code rate by recursively selecting a predetermined number of symbols from the serially concatenated symbol sequence at a given starting position according to the code rate).

35 U.S.C. 102(e) rejection of claims 11 and 19.

The starting position for a symbol to be transmitted is inherently a symbol following the last symbol selected for the previous transmission.

35 U.S.C. 102(e) rejection of claims 12 and 20.

Figure 5 is implementable in the 3GPP mode of Figure 1 replacing 22-26 in Figure 1 (col. 10, lines 19-59 in tong). Repeater 96 in Figure 5 is a symbol repeater for repeating the serially concatenated symbol sequence. Service Multiplexer 10 in Figure 1 is a symbol selector for generating the sub-code by selecting the predetermined number of symbols from the repeated symbol sequence according to the given code rate.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

<sup>(</sup>a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

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invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- 8. Claims 13 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tong; Wen et al. (US 6744744 B1, hereafter referred to as Tong) in view of Azaren; Daniel J. et al. (US 5357249 A, hereafter referred to as Azaren).

35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claim s 13 and 21.

Tong substantially teaches the claimed invention described in claims 1-12 and 17-20 (as rejected above). In addition Tong teaches Service Multiplexer 10 in Figure 1 is a symbol selector for generating the sub-code by selecting the predetermined number of symbols from the serially concatenated symbol sequence at the given starting position according to the given code rate.

However Tong does not explicitly teach the specific use of a circular buffer.

Azaren, in an analogous art, teaches use of a circular buffer (claim 5 in Azaren).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tong with the teachings of Azaren by including use of a circular buffer. This modification would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

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art, at the time the invention was made, because one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that use of a circular buffer would have provided the opportunity to convert parallel bit symbols to serial bit symbols (claim 5 in Azaren).

#### Conclusion

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joseph D. Torres whose telephone number is (571) 272-3829. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Albert Decady can be reached on (571) 272-3819. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business

Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Joseph D Tørres, PhD Primary Examiner

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